volts, more preferably from about -10 volts to about 10 volts. The housing may be fabricated from any material providing the requisite structural integrity and which does not significantly degrade, corrode, or outgas under typical conditions of use. Typical housings are fabricated from materials including metals such as stainless steel, aluminum, and aluminum alloys, and other electrically conductive materials. Parts of the housing may include plastics, such as DELRIN ® acetal resin and tetrafluoroethylene, e.g., TEFLON ®. Composite or multilayer materials may also be used.--

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 13 line 12 to read:

--As shown, a vacuum interface 180 is provided to allow communication between the ionization chamber 100 and the vacuum chamber 190. The vacuum interface 180 comprises a dielectric capillary 151 and an electrode 181 and is similar to those used in conventional ionization chambers. The vacuum interface 180, and the electrode in particular, is electrically connected by direct physical contact with a wall of the apparatus separating the ionization chamber and the vacuum chamber. The interface may have any voltage as long as the interface voltage is more attractive to the ion than the voltage of the second electrode. Preferably, the interface voltage is at approximately ground potential. Because of the voltage difference between the second electrode and the vacuum interface, an ion emerging from the second electrode orifice will be repelled from the second electrode and attracted to the vacuum interface. As a result, the ion will travel through the vacuum interface and into the vacuum chamber. The ion can optionally be delivered to a mass analyzer (not shown in FIG. 2) in a vacuum chamber, optionally through additional ion optical elements (not shown) as is known in the art. Alternatively stated, a third electric field is created between the second electrode and the vacuum interface. The third electric field has an associated direction as indicated by arrow E_3 extending from the second electrode to the vacuum interface. As shown, the third electric field direction is substantially orthogonal to the flow path of the gas stream. Such orthogonality is optimal but not critical to the invention. In general, it is preferred that the flow path of the gas stream does not intersect the vacuum interface. When the flow path of the gas stream intersects with the vacuum interface, droplets contacting the interface may result in excel mass detector signal noise. However, the direction of drying air may be reversed to effect entrainment of ions toward the vacuum interface as shown.--